

KHOREVA, B. Ya.

Metamorphic formations in the Irtysh shear zone; practice of
determination. Trudy VSEGEI 94:121-138 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

DORTMAN, Nina Borisovna, ~~VASHAYEVA~~, Valentina
Ivanovna; VEYNBERG, A.K.; DUBINCHAK, E.Ya.; ZHDANOV, V.V.;
ZOTOVA, I.F.; IL'YEV, M.G.; TRUNINA, V.Ya.; KHOREVA, B.Ya.;
SHOLPO, L.Ye.; G/PEYEVA, G.M., red.; KALMYKOVA, I.A.,
ved. red.

[Physical properties of rocks and minerals in the U.S.S.R.]
Fizicheskie svoistva gornykh porod i poleznykh iskopaemykh
SSSR. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 325 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii institut.

KHOREVA, B.Ya.

Age of metamorphic rocks in the Kurchum-Kal'dzhir watershed
(southeastern part of the Irtysh shear zone). Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. geol. 30 no.6:39-50 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut
(VSEGEI), Leningrad.

MURINA, G.A.; KHOREVA, B.Ya.; SHCHIGOLEV, N.D.

Formation and activation of metamorphic series in the south-western part of the Pamira according to geological, petrological, and radiological data. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.8:9-17 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut, Leningrad.

KHOREVA, Galina Pavlovna

[In work man becomes fine; essays about communist labor collectives] V trude krasiv chelovek; ocherki o kolektivakh kommunisticheskogo truda. Moskva, Profizdat, 1962. 55 p.

(MIRA 16:12)

(Labor and laboring classes)

КХОРОВА, Л.М.

CHEBOTAREVA, N.S.; KUPRINA, N.P.; KHOREVA, I.M.

Geomorphology and stratigraphy of the quaternary deposits in the
middle Lena and lower Aldan Valleys. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. Geog. no.3:
60-71 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Lena Valley--Physical geography)

(Aldan Valley--Physical geography)

(Geology, Stratigraphic)

3(5)

SOV/11-59-9-8/18

AUTHOR: Khoreva, I.M.

TITLE: New Data on the Stratigraphy of Quaternary Deposits in the Valley of the Aldan River

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 80-89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a very detailed geomorphological study of the middle and lower part of the Aldan river valley. The region has been studied since 1912 (V.N. Zverev). The geomorphology of the region was studied by the Yakutskaya ekspeditsiya AN SSSR (Yakutian Expedition of the AS USSR) (leader A.A. Grigor'yev). Its results were described by V.A. Obruchev, A.N. Krishtofovich, and others. The geological survey was made successively by the 4th Expedition of the Vsesoyuznyy aerologicheskiy trest (All-Union Aerological Trust) (leader A.I. Olli) and by the 3rd Expedition of the same Trust (Leader G.F. Lungersgauzen).

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SOV/11-59-9-8/18

New Data on the Stratigraphy of Quaternary Deposits in the Valley of the Aldan River

The Yakutskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (Yakutsk Geological Directorate) conducted drillings in this region. Different beds of sedimentary and alluvial rocks were identified by numerous remains of fauna and flora studied by Yu.M. Trofimov, N.P. Chirvinskiy, A.N. Krishtofovich, A.F. Yefimova, A.I. Moskvitin. The spore and pollen analyses were carried out in the laboratory of the Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR (Geological Institute of the AS USSR) by R.Ye. Giterman and G.K. Brattseva and the mammal remains were identified by E.A. Vangengeym of the same Institute. The heavy fraction minerals were determined by Yu.A. Bulava. For the subdivision of the identified Quaternary deposits, the author used the diagram proposed by V.I. Gromov at the Vsesoyuznoye mezhdudomstvennoye soveshchaniye po izucheniyu chetvertichnogo perioda (All-Union

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SOV/11-59-9-2/18

New Data on the Stratigraphy of Quaternary Deposits in the Valley of the Aldan River

Interdepartmental Conference for the Study of Quaternary Period). A detailed stratigraphic description of different parts of the Aldan river valley is given. According to the author, a sharp change in the climatic conditions occurred in the Quaternary period. Whereas numerous flora remains from strata of the Tertiary period show that the climate was warm and humid and forests were of coniferous-broadleaved character, the flora and fauna remains from deposits of the Quaternary period indicate conditions similar to those in the tundra. There are 3 sets of diagrams and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii Institut AN SSSR, Moskva. (Geological Institute of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: 27 October 1958
Card 3/3

KHOREVA, I.M.; GITERMAN, R.Ye.

Recent data on stratigraphic correlation of deposits in the lower course of the Aldan River. Dokl. AN SSSR 138 no.3:659-662 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Sukachevym.

(Aldan Valley—Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

ALEKSEYEV, M.N.; KUPRINA, N.P.; MEDYANTSEV, A.I.; KHOREVA, I.M.; RAVSKIY, E.I., *otv.red.*; MISHINA, R.L., *red.izd-va*; SUSHKOVA, L.A., *tekh.red.*

[Stratigraphy and correlation of Neogene and Quaternary sediments in the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform and its eastern fold margin] Stratigrafiia i korreliatsiia neogenovykh i chetvertichnykh otlozhenii severo-vostochnoi chasti sibirskoi platformy i ee vostochnogo skladchatogo obramleniia, Moskva, Izd-vo. Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 125 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.66). (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chetvertichnyy otdel Geologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (for Alekseyev, Kuprina, Medyantsev, Khoreva).
(Siberian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

CA KHOREVA, O. 12

Chlorination of milk-storage tanks by pulverization of chlorinated lime solutions. O. Khoreva (Moscow Dietetic Dairy Products Plant). *Molokhnaya Prom.* 13, No. 4, 45 (1962).—Chlorinated lime soln. is finely pulverized under pressure through the manhole of the tank. A paint-sprayer nozzle is satisfactory for this use. The bactericidal effects are excellent and are superior to the rinsing methods.
G. M. Kosolapoff

SOV-128-58-10-12/19

AUTHORS: Novikov, I.I., Korol'kov, G.A., Khoreva, T.A.

TITLE: On the Intensification of the Tendency of Aluminum Alloys to Form Hot Cracks After Vacuum Degasification of the Smelt (Ob usilenii sklonnosti alyuminiyevykh splavov k obrazovaniyu goryachikh treshchin posle vakuumnoy degazatsii rasplava)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 10, p 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The vacuum degasification of a smelt, to overcome the tendency of alloys to form hot shrinkage cracks, was studied on aluminum alloys (table 1). The degasification took place in a vacuum furnace (fig. 1). Ring-shaped samples of the alloys were subjected to degasification in pairs and their "hot-short" state compared with respect to mean indices (table 2). Linear settling was studied during the casting of I-beam samples by the improved device of A.A. Bochvar. Analyses of the findings permit the conclusion

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SOV-128-58-10-12/19

On the Intensification of the Tendency of Aluminum Alloys to Form Hot Cracks After Vacuum Degasification of the Smelt

that vacuum degasification of the smelt may be useful, provided relevant experiments are made with each individual alloy before the method is applied for the entire lot. There are 2 tables, 1 diagram and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 3 English.

1. Aluminum alloys--Processing
2. Aluminum alloys--Fracture
3. Aluminum alloys--Degasification
4. Vacuum systems--Application

Card 2/2

DYDINA, L.A.; KHOREVA, T.M., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Principles underlying long-range weather forecasting for Arctic regions a short period in advance] O printsipakh sostavleniia dolgosrochnykh prognozov pogody maloi sablagovremennosti dlia Arktiki. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." 1958. 269 p. (Leningrad, Arkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy, vol. 15). (MIRA 12:7).
(Arctic regions--Weather forecasting)

S/169/62/000/001/048/083
D228/D302

3,5140 (1041)

AUTHOR:

Khoreva, T. M.

TITLE:

Position of the high-altitude planetary frontal zone during development of the stable processes of the western form of atmospheric circulation

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 44, abstract 1B283 (Tr. Arkt. i antarkt. n.-i. in-ta, 235, 1961, 47-65)

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TEXT: The evolutional features of the high-altitude planetary frontal zone (HAPFZ) are considered in the case of the emergence and subsequent transformation of the stable (with a duration of not less than 9 - 10 days) forms of westerly (W) circulation (according to Vangengeym). During the regular period of the meridional form (C), which directly precedes W, the gradual smoothing out of the meridionalities of the HAPFZ takes place together with an increase of its latitudinal sections. At first the smoothing out is noted above eastern districts of North America and over the Atlan-

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... the pre-
... period of W cir-
... arising from E cir-
... the HAPFZ is already dis-

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Position of the ...

turbed. During the formation of E from W the HAPFZ occupies a position characteristic for E in the last period of W circulation. Only separate features of the "APFZ's location, indigenous to the C circulation, can be observed in the formation of C from W; these features are most vividly observed in the Pacific Ocean and American areas and partly over the Atlantic, Siberia, and S. E. Asia. 16 references. [Abstracor's note: Complete translation.]

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S/169/62/000/003/075/098
D228/D301

AUTHOR: Khoreva, T. M.

TITLE: Peculiarities in the circulation conditions and weather of the Greenland, Barents and Kara Seas on the formation and transformation of the westerly form of atmospheric circulation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 46, abstract 3B352 (Tr. Arkt. i antarkt. n.-i. in-ta, 240, 1961, 95-146)

TEXT: The peculiarities of atmospheric processes are analyzed in order to derive prognostic relationships for forecasting details for periods of a month and 8 - 10 days. Two versions of the development of processes of the westerly circulation form are considered: The development of stable processes of the westerly form after those of the easterly form (W from E) and the development of stable processes of the westerly form after those of the meridional form (W from C). Four periods of the westerly form's development

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Peculiarities in the ...

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are distinguished. Maps of the average pressure and the trajectories of baric formations, mean AT-500 (AT-500) maps, and maps of the frequency of the baric field's sign are adduced for each of these periods. The characteristic of the weather conditions in the study areas is also given. The weather conditions in each period are characterized by temperature anomalies at Arctic stations and by the recurrence of the wind directions. 7 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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KHOREVA, T.M.

Position of the upper planetary front zone during the development
of stable atmospheric circulation processes of the west-east pattern.
Trudy AANII 235:47-65 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Meteorology)

KHOREVA, T.M.

Characteristics of the weather and circulation regime over the
Greenland, Barents, and Kara Seas during the formation and trans-
formation of the west-east atmospheric circulation pattern.

Trudy AANII 240:95-146 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Greenland Sea--Meteorology, Maritime)

(Barents Sea--Meteorology, Maritime)

(Kara Sea--Meteorology, Maritime)

DYDINA, L.A.; KHOREVA, T.M.

Basis for the terminology, the formulation, and criteria for
evaluating the accuracy of forecasts of meteorological elements
for 3-10 days in the Arctic. Trudy AANII 255:213-230 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

KHOREVA, T.M.

Characteristics of the atmospheric processes and weather regime of the Arctic regions in the period of homogeneous circulation depending on the preceding development of the eastern and meridional modes. Trudy ANII 255:86-107 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

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L 23598-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4048793

S/3116/63/255/000/0086/0107

AUTHOR: Khoreva, T.M.

TITLE: Characteristics of atmospheric processes and the weather regime in the Arctic in a period of homogeneous circulation in dependence on the preceding development of easterly and meridional forms B+1

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Trudy*, v. 255, 1963. Sbornik statey po voprosam dolgostrochny'kh prognozov pogody* dlya Arktiki (Collection of articles on the problems of long-range weather forecasting for the Arctic), 86-107

TOPIC TAGS: arctic meteorology, atmospheric circulation, weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: The author considers the development of atmospheric processes over the northern hemisphere over two periods of homogeneous circulation in dependence on the preceding transformation of easterly and meridional forms for the purpose of using the derived data in forecasts of the synoptic situation and weather for 8-10 days in advance for the Arctic. The initial data used included daily synoptic charts and AT500 charts of the northern hemisphere for the morning period of observations. This material and a Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AT4048793

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catalogue of forms of atmospheric circulation for the summer-autumn months (June-November) 1939-1959 were used to select all cases of the development of E and C forms with a minimum duration of 8-10 days. It was required that the E and C forms be preceded by not less than 8-10 days with processes of a definite form. Each case considered consists of four homogeneous periods with an average total duration of about 40 days. A total of 73 cases corresponding to the formulated conditions was selected in the months June-November of the years 1939-1959. This included the following breakdown of cases: C from E - 24, C from W - 15, E from C - 20 and E from W - 13. All these cases were used in statistical computations. However, the paper considers some cases only for summer and others only for autumn. Charts accompanying the text show the probability of the sign of the pressure field during a homogeneous period and in certain cases also the position of the high-level planetary frontal zone. In the original, Table 1 is a listing of the selected processes; Table 2 gives the wind and temperature regime in the first period of development after an E from C transformation; Table 3 is a similar table for the second period; Table 4 is for the first period of development after an E from W transformation; Table 5 is a similar table for the second period; Table 6 gives data on the wind and temperature regime in the first period of development after

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ACCESSION NR: AT4048793

a C from E transformation; Table 7 is a similar table for the second period; Table 8 and 9 give similar data for the first and second periods of development after a C from W transformation. Discussion of these four situations is detailed and their usefulness in 8-10-day (or even 20-day) Arctic forecasts is pointed out. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut,
Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 24429-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AR4039985

S/0169/64/000/004/B035/B035

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofiz., Abs. 4B225

AUTHOR: Khoreva, T. M.

TITLE: Peculiarities of atmospheric processes and the weather regime in the Arctic in periods of homogeneous circulation in relation to the preceding development of easterly and meridional forms

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Arkt. i Antarkt. n.-i. in-ta, v. 255, 1963, 86-107

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, Arctic weather, weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting, atmospheric temperature

TRANSLATION: The author discusses four variants of the development of atmospheric processes in the northern hemisphere during two periods of homogeneous circulation with a duration of not less than 8-10 days in relation to the preceding transformations of easterly (E) and meridional (C) forms in two periods of homogeneous circulation of the same duration: 1) E from C; 2) E from W; 3) C from E; 4) C from W. The purpose of the investigation was to obtain prognostic indications of the development of synoptic processes and weather for 8-10 days in the Arctic.

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039985

Thus, in the first period of homogeneous circulation setting in after the initial period of E circulation arising after a preceding period of C circulation (1st variant), the principal features of the initial period were maintained (intense cyclonic activity in the North Atlantic and the western part of the Northern Arctic), resulting in transport of heat into the arctic. In the second period, there was a reorganization of the processes. This involved a weakening of cyclonic activity and formation of a high-pressure bridge in the Western Arctic as a result of the joining of the Arctic and Eastern European high-pressure fields. Because of this, the weather regime in the Arctic changed appreciably; at most Arctic stations there was a predominance of a negative temperature anomaly. Similar criteria, typical for the circulation of two successive periods of homogeneous circulation, were obtained for other variants as well. The wind and temperature regimes in each period were characterized by the mean and extremal temperature anomalies and the probability of the quadrant of the prevailing wind at 12 Arctic stations from Rudol'f Island on the west to Uelen on the east.

L. Klimenko

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
(Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUB CODE: ES

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 24436-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AR4039988

S/0169/64/000/004/B044/B044

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofiz., Abs. 4B273

AUTHOR: Dy*dina, L. A.; Khoreva, T. M.

TITLE: Basis for the terminology, formulations and criteria for estimates of the probable success of forecasts of meteorological elements for 3-10 days in advance for the Arctic

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Arkt. i Antarkt. n.-i. in-ta, v. 255, 1963, 213-230

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, short-range weather forecasting, Arctic, wind velocity, wind direction, atmospheric temperature, climatological forecast, long-range weather forecasting

TRANSLATION: The authors give the most probable values of meteorological elements (wind and air temperature) for the Arctic for short-range forecasts (3-10 days in advance). For a solution of the problem of within what limits of variations (intervals) it is possible and desirable to give the values of these elements, it is necessary to find the natural value of the scatter or the limits of variations for the majority of the observations made (not less than 51%) for the period of

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039988

the forecast. The mean admissible errors in the probable success of forecasts can be established by the direct determination of the mean natural frequency of the majority of observations in the intervals used for terminology and the reliability of climatological and inertial forecasts of meteorological elements in these same intervals. Solution of these problems made it possible to establish what number of observations should be considered adequate for evaluation of the probable success of a forecast of 100% and determine the admissible errors for evaluation of the success of systematic forecasts of meteorological elements within the limits of the intervals used. The authors have done so using wind and air temperature observational data (four measurements daily) for the period June-October 1939-1958 at a number of stations in the Arctic. For evaluation of a probable success of 100% it is sufficient to have the actual frequency of the meteorological element in the intervals used for terminology, that is, 71-81%, depending on the season and meteorological element. The authors cite and discuss the used terminology and formulation of forecasts of wind direction and velocity obtained by L. A. Dy*dina, et al. (Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1962, 3B354), the probability of a prevailing wind in intervals of three and five directions for three-day periods for several stations situated in different regions of the Arctic, the frequency of distribution of observations of wind direction in the

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039988

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used formulations in three-day and ten-day intervals of time for July and October, the mean frequency of cases of observations and their probability within the intervals used for wind direction, the probability of the predominance of the number of velocity observations in the interval 4 m/sec for three-day periods, the probability of the number of cases of maximum velocities falling in the interval 3 m/sec for three days, and the probability of the predominance of air temperature observations in the intervals 3 and 4°. The authors present a justification for the admissible errors for evaluation of probable success of forecasts presented in the above-mentioned "Rukovodstvo" (Manual). At the same time they give the probable success of an inertial forecast of wind direction for three days in advance with and without admissible errors (displacements) for one and two directions, the probable success of an inertial forecast of wind velocity for three days in advance without displacement and with displacements of 1 and 2 m/sec, the probable success of an inertial temperature forecast for three days in advance without a displacement and with a displacement of 1°, the mean probability of a climatic forecast of air temperature and wind direction and velocity in the Arctic for 10 days in advance, etc. A comparative alternative evaluation of weather forecasts with tolerances, used for the Arctic, gave exaggerated values of their probable success in comparison with the unit-scale evaluation given in the Manual. The intervals and criteria for evaluations of

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the probable success of forecasts of meteorological elements for 3-10 days in advance presented in this paper are sounder and more objective than those used earlier and the evaluation of the probable success of forecasts of wind velocity and air temperature are more rigorous than the evaluation used earlier.
N. Davy*dov

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUB CODE: ES

ENCL: 00

Card 4/4

L 23477-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4048802

S/3116/63/255/000/0213/0230

AUTHOR: Dy'dina, L.A.; Khoreva, T.M.

TITLE: Justification of the terminology, formulations and criteria for evaluation of the probable success of forecasts of meteorological elements in the Arctic for 3-10 days in advance ^{B11}

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy*, v. 255, 1963. Sbornik statey po voprosam dolgosrochny*kh prognozov pogody* dlya Arktiki (Collection of articles on the problems of long-range weather forecasting for the Arctic), 213-230

TOPIC TAGS: arctic meteorology, weather forecasting¹², long-range weather forecasting, air temperature, wind direction, wind velocity

ABSTRACT: Preparing long-range (3-10 days) forecasts for the Arctic¹² in the navigation season makes it possible to determine the predominant values of the meteorological elements (wind and air temperature) and their extremes. At present, the predicted values of these meteorological elements are given in the formulations and terminology and evaluated on the basis of the criteria presented in a special manual (Rukovodstvo po

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formulirovke i otsenke opravdy*vayemosti doigosochny*kh prognozov pogody*maloy i bol'shoy zablago vremennosti dlya Arktiki, Ser: posobiye i rukovodstva, No. 36-37, Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoy Transport", 1961). They were developed on the basis of a statistical analysis of the predominant values of the meteorological elements and by comparison with the success of inertial and climatological forecasts of these values for the corresponding periods of time. This paper presents: a. the method for solution of the problem of finding applicable and sound formulations, terminology and admissible errors in evaluation of the probable success of forecasts and b. some results of a statistical analysis of the predominant and extremal values of the mentioned meteorological elements for climatological and inertial forecasts. In short, the author reviews the manual to determine the soundness of the different formulations, terminology, methods and conclusions presented therein. It is concluded that the contents of the manual are quite sound and valid for practical operational use. The use of the manual for preparing and evaluating 3-10-day Arctic forecasts for the navigation season of 1960-1961 revealed that the success of wind direction forecasts was the same as when older manuals were used. However, there is a wide variance in the reliability of individual forecasts. With respect to wind velocity and air temperature forecasts, the new manual gave better forecasts than earlier manuals. Orig. art. has: 15 tables.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4048802

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut,
Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 024

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

KHOREVIN, I. N.

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology. Sensory Organs. S-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64876.

Author : Khorevin, I. N.

Inst : Vinnitsa Medical Institute.

Title : Lacrimal Apparatus in Man and in some Vertebrates.

Orig Pub: Sb. Nauchn. tr. Vinnitsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 8, :
47-54.

Abstract: The lacrimal apparatus is lacking in fish, caudate amphibians, whales and moles, but birds have lacrimal ducts. In mammals, the upper duct is longer. The lacrimal punctum in reality is a small cylinder with an internal and external aperture. The internal aperture opens into the lumen of the lacrimal duct. Around the internal aperture there is cylinder, playing the role of sphincter, and preventing the return flow of the fluid. The lacrimal punctum is observed on the inner surface of the

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KhOREVIN, I.N., Cand. Med. Sci., (diss) "The anatomy of dust apparatus of
the eye of man and certain vertebrate animals," Dnepropetrovsk, 1961, 18 pp
(Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Institute) 200 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 193)

KHOREVIN, I.N., assistant

Anatomy of the tear abduction apparatus of the eye in man and in some vertebrates. Sbor.nauch.trud.Vin.der.med.inst. 18 no.2:95-102 '58. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. kafedroy doktor med.nauk, prof. V.G. Ukrainskiy) Vinnitskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. (LACRIMAL ORGANS) (ANATOMY, COMPARATIVE)

KHOREVIN, I.N., assistant

Lobular structure of the human lung. Sbor.nauch.trud.Vin.der.
med.inst. 18 no.2:132-136 '58. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. kafedroy doktor med.nauk,
prof. V.G. Ukrainskiy) Vinnitskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(LUNGS)

L 31108-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/EEC-4/T Pn-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/P1-4 BC

ACCESSION NR: AT5000973

S/2690/64/006/000/0085/0094

AUTHOR: Khoreyev, V. I.

TITLE: Overload invariance conditions of an aircraft-autopilot system to the effects of atmospheric turbulence

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut elektroniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Trudy, v. 6. Riga, 1964. Avtomatika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Automation and computer technology), no. 7, 85-94

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft, autopilot, atmospheric turbulence, bumps

ABSTRACT: A method is suggested for reducing additional accelerations (overloads) in civil aircraft by varying the angle of attack (automatically controlling the elevator) to compensate for the high turbulence (bumps) of the atmosphere. A special automatic controller takes over the aircraft control and realizes an optimal "manner" of control under high-turbulence conditions. The conventional requirement of minimal dispersion at the output of a single-variable (pitch-motion vs. disturbing-function) control is inadequate because the reducing of overloads in the center of gravity must be accompanied by a guarantee that the overloads in

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L 31108-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5000973

other points of the fuselage would not increase. The new method is based on the principle of invariance combined with a calculation of dispersion of a random function on an analog computer. A set of linear differential equations describing the forward motion of an aircraft in a turbulent atmosphere is written, as well as an equation describing the elevator operation. A consideration of the characteristic polynomial and its cofactors yields the conditions for determining the parameters of the above automatic controller. However, ensuring a complete invariance is impossible and unnecessary. Hence, a condition of minimum and a limitation of the total acceleration in the tail point of the fuselage are used instead. The optimum system is approximated by selecting the values of differential coefficients and by calculating the overload dispersion on an analog computer. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 17 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektroniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN LatSSR
(Institute of Electronics and Computer Technology, AN LatSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AC, RG

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 09179-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP7002322

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/004/0394/0401

AUTHOR: Khorguani, V. G.ORG: High-Mountain Geophysical Institute (Vysokogornyy geofizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Character and rate of falling of a system of particles of identical sizes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 4, 1966, 394-401

TOPIC TAGS: Reynolds number, atmospheric physics

ABSTRACT: The rate of movement of systems of particles of identical size under the influence of gravity is greater than the rate of movement of an individual isolated particle. Its value is dependent on the concentration, the total number of particles and the Reynolds number. Increase of the rate of movement of a system of particles is caused by entrainment of the medium. The rate of movement of a system of particles, all other conditions being equal, is greater for smaller Reynolds numbers. When $Re \sim 10^{-5}-10^{-3}$ a circulation of individual particles arises in a moving system of particles such that along the margins of the system the direction of the translational motion of the system and particles is opposite. If the initial distance between particles is more than 30-35 diameters there is no increase of the rate of movement of the system. The rate of movement of an individual large (small) particle with a system of smaller (larger) particles is greater than an isolated particle. The rate of movement for large concentrations consists of the rate of movement of the medium entrained by the system of particles and movement in relation to the medium. The author thanks L. M. Levin for instruction as well as G. B. Myakon'kom who participated in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 formula and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,285]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 13Sep65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 nat

UDC: 551.510.721:532.582.92

0925 0600

VYAL'TSEV, V.V.; KHORGUANI, V.G.

High-power low-frequency acoustical siren. Akust.zhur. 7 no.3:
377-378 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kabardino-Balkarskoye ot'deleniye Instituta prikladnoy
geofiziki AN SSSR, g. Nal'chik.
(Sound—Apparatus)

L 40280-66 EWT(1)/FDC IJP(c) GN/WT

ACC NR: AR6014564

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/011/B039/B039

AUTHORS: Vyal'tsev, V. V.; Makharashvili, A. Z.; Khorguani, V. G. 47
12TITLE: The effect of a powerful acoustic field on the microstructure of natural fogs ✓ 2

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 11B280

REF SOURCE: Tr. In-t prikladn. geofiz., vyp. 1, 1965, 47-50TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric visibility, ✓ acoustic field, fog, atmospheric water

ABSTRACT: Experiments in the influence of a powerful sound field on natural fogs were made with a siren with a sound power of up to 20 kw in the range of 100--300 Hz for a sound-ray width of $\sim 30^\circ$. The microstructure of the fog and the visibility transverse to the sound ray were determined before, during, and after irradiation at distances of 25 and 75 m from the siren. A change in the microstructure of the fog--an increase in the average drop size--was observed in 12 cases out of 21 at distances to 30--40 m. The effect was observed in fogs with a high concentration of drops ($n > 200\text{--}250 \text{ cm}^{-3}$) and water content ($q > 15 \text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$) with gentle breezes ($v < 1 \text{ m}\cdot\text{sec}^{-1}$). V. B. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 04

Card 1/1/1/21

UDC: 551.596

L 52552-65 EWT(1)/FCQ GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5009237

UR/0362/65/001/002/0208/0213

AUTHOR: Khorguani, V. G.

TITLE: Determination of the trapping coefficient of cloud particles of comparable sizes by a model experiment

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 208-213

TOPIC TAGS: cloud particle trapping, cloud particle modeling, trapping coefficient, rain formation, glycerol model

ABSTRACT: The study of the coagulation and trapping coefficient for cloud particles of comparable size is of great importance for an understanding of the process of rain formation. R. M. Schotland (J. Meteorol., 14, no. 5, 1957) performed a model experiment (equal Stokes numbers for natural and experimental events) for Reynolds numbers below 5. The present paper describes the procedure of the coagulation modeling process and the associated experimental techniques for cloud particles with Reynolds numbers below 1. The equality of Stokes numbers and similarity in geometrical shape served as similarity criteria. Such cloud particles in air are nicely modeled by steel spheres in pharmaceutical glycerol. The results show that: 1) the trapping coefficient differs from zero for particles of comparable and equal dimensions; 2) the overtaking particle is caught in the trail of the.

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L 52552-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009237

3

leading particle, which significantly increases the trapping coefficient; and 3) particles of comparable size, while approaching one another, begin to rotate in such a way that, at the sides facing one another, the directions of the translational motion and the rotational velocities of the two particles become equal. In addition, after they come into contact, the particles move over a considerable distance as a single unit. "The author thanks L. M. Levin for his guidance, as well as I. V. Litvinov, who participated directly in building the original experimental device". Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vysokogornyy geofizicheskiy institut (High-Mountain Geophysics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

gak
Card 2/2

KASPIN, L.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; PAL'M, I.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KHORIKOV, A.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHEVCHUK, Yu.I.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AKSENOV, D.G., inzh.; EL'GORT, Ye.G.
Prinimali uchastiye: KARAKURCHI, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KUCHERENKO, K.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; PEDAN, M.P., nauch.sotr.; POPOV, V.Ye.,
nauchn.sotr.; GINZBURG, S.M., ipsh.; SLIN'KO, B., red.; ZELENKOVA, Ye.,
tekhn.red.

[Economic aspects of the construction of four- and five-story
apartment buildings of large blocks of brick] Ekonomika vozvede-
niya 4-5 etazhnykh zhilykh zdaniy iz krupnykh kirpichnykh blokov.
Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekt. USSR, 1960. 112 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR. Institut organi-
zatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva. 2. Sektor
ekonomiki stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (for Kaspin, Pal'm,
Khorikov, Shevchuk, Aksenov, El'gort). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut konstruksiy (for Karakurchi, Kucherenko). 4. Glavkiyevstroy
(for Ginzburg). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh
materialov (for Pedan, Popov).

(Building, Brick)

KHORI...
KHORIKOV, P.

Make greater use of the experience of amateur house builders.
Zhil.-kom.khoz. 7 no.7:1-3 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Zamestitel' ministra kommunal'nogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Building)

MEORIKOV, P. P.

MEORIKOV, P. P. "The Moscow Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the streetcars -- 50 years", Ger. Khoz-vo Moskvyy, 1949, No. 4, p. 3-9.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Stabey', No. 22, 1949).

KHORIKOVA, Z.; KARDONSKAYA, R.

Time doesn't wait. Most.prom.i khud.promys. 3 no.4:6-7 Ap
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya khimicheskoy promyshlennosti Gosudarstven-
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo
rybnogo khozyaystva (for Khorikova).
(Phosphate industry) (Fertilizers and manures)

SOKOLOV, Yu.; KHORIN, A.

Tractor trains for bitumen transportation. Avt.transp.
40 no.11:41-42 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchnyy avtomotorny i avtomobil'nyy institut.
(Tractor trains)

SOKOLOV, Yu.; KHORIN, A.

Heavy three-axle trailer for building-unit transportation. Avt.
transp. 41 no.1:45-46 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Truck trailers)

KHORIN, A.D.

Conference on the needs of the Soviet economy in specialized automotive
transportation. Avt. prom. no. 5:45-46 My '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Transportation, Automotive) (Automobiles--Exhibitions)

KHORIN, A.D.; VOROS'YEV, A.V.

All-union conference on methods and equipment for testing motor vehicles and their unites. Avt.prom. no.10:41-43 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotorny institut.
(Motor vehicles--Testing)

S/113/60/000/010/013/014
D270/D301

AUTHORS: Khorin, A.D., Vorob'yev, A.V.

TITLE: All-Union conference on methods and apparatus for testing automobiles and their assemblies

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1960, 41 - 43

TEXT: The Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye o metodike apparature dlya eksperimental'nogo issledovaniya avtomobiley, dvigateley i ikh agregatov (All-Union Conference on Methods and Apparatus for the Experimental Study of Automobiles, Engines and their Assemblies) was held at NAMI from 17-19 May, 1961. An exhibition of instruments and mobile laboratories was also staged. Electromechanical instruments for indicating the state of operating conditions were presented by the Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev), Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant), NAMI and the Institut mashinovedeniya Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Machine Science of the Georgian SSR). Electronic instruments for the static study of deformations or stresses in compo-
Card 1/4

All-Union conference on methods and ... S/113/60/000/010/013/014
D270/D301

nents during road tests held the greatest interest. The NAMI instrument permits the simultaneous recording of work at many points. The Gor'kiy Automobile Plant exhibited temperature measuring equipment. Small battery-operated strain gage amplifiers with eight channels were shown by SBK of the Ural'skiy avtozavod (Urals Automobile Plant) and NAMI. The Moskovskiy karbyuratornyy zavod (Moscow Carburettor Plant) presented a stand for testing telescopic shock absorbers. The Moskovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (Moscow Institute of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture) demonstrated a mobile laboratory for field testing tractors and similar machines. Papers and reports read at the Conference indicated the increased level of mechanization of experimental and research work. Original remote measurement of temperature was described by the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant; the measurement of power and torque on the shaft of a car was reported by the Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya (Leningrad Forest-Engineering Academy) and the Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev; strain gage instruments by NAMI; and the Ulyanovsk and Urals Automobile Plants; work pick-ups and converters by the Khar'k-

Card 2/4

All-Union conference on methods and ... S/113/60/000/010/013/014
D270/D301

kovskiy politekhnicheskii insitut (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute), the Engines Laboratory of the AN SSSR (AS USSR), the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry, etc.). Engineer M.I. Bris-kin (NAMI) reported on MTU-4 (MTU-4) and AM-3 strain gages. The MTU-4 four-channel strain gage amplifier for dynamic testing has the following features: miniature valves, 12 v battery anode supply via a semiconductor triodes inverter; small size, weight and current consumption; control system which reduces the chances of wrong manipulations; stable balancing and automatic direction of the calibrating signals. For static tests, the self-balancing AM-3 amplifier, developed by NAMI with discreet, series reduction steps, is used; it allows up to 100 tests in 5 minutes to be carried out. The Khar'kovskiy avtodorezhnyy institut (Khar'kov Automobile Highway Insitute) exhibited a mobile laboratory for complex study of the interaction between vehicle and road. The readings are recorded by an oscillograph. Torque is measured by a specially designed dynamometric half-shaft. The Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (Moscow Small Automobile Plant) has designed a mobile laborato-
Card 3/4 ✓

All-Union conference on methods and ... S/113/60/000/010/013/014
D270/D301

ry which was reported by V.K. Aleksandrov It consisted of: automa-
tic fuel metering system; pick-up for speed counting; distance re-
corder and revolutions counter; load register; apparatus for study-
ing economic and dynamic problems. The final session of the confe-
rence heard papers by: Candidate of Technical Sciences M.I. Lur'ye
(NAMI) on "Experimental and calculation methods of studying the
dynamics and fuel economy of card"; V.N. Lukin (NAMI) on "Method
of measuring noise in the internal combustion car engine" etc.;
Engineer F.T. Shibayev of the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant presented a
paper on "The Use of high-speed photography for testing cars, en-
gines and units". The conference passes a resolution on the develop-
ment of research work in automobile construction, including the or-
ganization of a specialized factory for batch production of typi-
cal complex installations and for apparatus required in car plants
and scientific institutes. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NAMI

Card 4/4

BORISOV, S.G.; KARPOV, L.N.; SOKOLOV, Yu.N.; KHORIN, A.D.; VAGNER, A.A., nauchn. red.; RUNOVA, A.P., ~~nauchn. red.~~; MARKOV, L.A., red.; KOGAN, F.L., tekhn. red.

[Catalog-handbook "Motor vehicles of the U.S.S.R.;" motor vehicles with special-purpose bodies and trailers] Katalog-spravochnik "Avtomobili SSSR"; avtomobili so spetsializirovannymi kuzovami i pritsepnoi podvishnoi sostav. Moskva, Pt.2. 1963. 349 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.
(Motor vehicles--Catalogs) (Tractor trains--Catalogs)
(Truck trailers--Catalogs)

YHOBIN, E. M.

27111

Novyy ugol'nyy kombayn "Donbass". Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh I tyazhelykh rabot, 1949,
No 8, C 10-15

SO: LETOPIS' No. 34

YATSKIKH, Valerian Grigoriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ROLINBERG,
Boris Iosifovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IMAS, Aleksandr
Davydovich, inzh.; SPEKTOR, Leonid Abramovich, inzh.;
KHORIN, D.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LOKHANIN,
K.I., inzh., retsenzent; FEYGIN, L.M., inzh., retsenzent;
ABRAMOV, V.I., inzh., red.izd-va, MINSKER, L.I., tekhn.
red.

[Mining machines] Gornye mashiny. [By] V.G.Iatskikh i dr.
Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1963. 382 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Coal mining machinery)

KHORIN, F., podpolkovnik

Engineering company operates at night. Voen. vest. 41 no.9:90-93
S '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Military field engineering) (Night fighting (Military science))

KHORIN, F., podpolkovnik

Organization of a cross-country route. Voен. vest. 41 no.2:28-31
F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Military field engineering)

KHORIN, F., podpolkovnik

On the march and in a meeting engagement. Voen.vest. 42
no.5:91-94 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Attack and defense (Military science))

KHORIN, T.A.

Elimination of the recurrence of a fish oil odor in hydro-
genated whale oils by preliminary deodorization of the liquid
whale oil. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.2:57-60 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Troitskiy zhirkombinat.
(Whale oil)

(Deodorization)

KHORIN, T.A., inzh.

Deodorization of liquid blubber in atmospheric hydrogen. Masl.-
zhir.prom. 25 no.3:34-35 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Troitskiy shirovoy kombinat.
(Oils and fats) (Deodorisation) (Hydrogen)

KHORIN, T.A.

Changes of physicochemical constants during the deodorization
and hydrogenation of blubber oil. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.
tekhn. no.6:75-79 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Troitskiy zhirkombinat.
(Oils and fats)

KHORIN, T.A., inzh.

Problem of the reversion of fish oil taste and odor in hydrogenated whale oil. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.3:21-22 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Troitskiy -hirovoy kombinat.
(Whale oil)

KHORIN, T.A., inzh.

Elimination of fish odor from whale oil by means of high-frequency currents. Masl.-zhir.prom. 27 no.5:25-26 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Troitskiy zhirovoy kombinat.
(Whale oil) (Deodorization)

KHCRIN, T.A., inzh.

Experimental production of edible hydrogenated oils from whale oil.
Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.8:33-34 Ag. '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Troitskiy zhirovoy kombinat.

KHORIN, T.A.

Polymerization processes in the processing of liquid whale oil.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.3:74-78 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Troitskiy zhirovoy kombinat, laboratoriya fiziko-khimicheskogo kontrolya proizvodstva.

(Whale oil)

KHORIN, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting a gear train diagram. Mast. ugl. 7 no.9:29-31 8 '58.
(Coal mining machinery) (Gearing) (MIRA 11:10)

1. KHORIN, V.
2. SSSR (600)
4. Vasil'kov, L.
7. "Sun stone." I. Vasil'kov, M. Tseitlin. Reviewed by V. Khorin. Tekh. molod. 20 No. 11, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

GAUZE, G.F.; KHORIN, V.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, G.P.
IVANITSKAYA, L.P.; LAVROVA, M.F.; USPENSKAYA, G.A.; GOL'DBERG,
L.Ye.; STANISLAVSKAYA, M.S.; IVANOV, K.K.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.

Monomycin, a new antibacterial antibiotic. Nauch. inform.
Otd. nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:39-40 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov (direktor - prof.
G.F.Gauze) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

*

KHORIN, Vasily Ivanovich, kand.ekonom.nauk; VASIL'YEV, S.S., red.;

PAVLOVA, A.S., red.izd-va

[The turnover of consumers' cooperatives in the postwar period]
Tovaroobrot potrebitel'skoi kooperatsii v poslevocennyi period.
Moskva, Izd-vo Tsentrosoiuza, 1959. 134 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Cooperative societies)

KHORIN, V. N.

58/49793

USSR/Mining

Coal

Mining Machinery

Jun 49

"The 'Donbass' Coal Combine," V. N. Khorin, Engg, Stalin Prize Laureate, A. I. Beshkov, A. D. Sukach, 3 1/3 pp

"Ugol:" No 6 (279)

Industrial tests were successfully completed late in 1948 at shaft No 3 (bis) of Chistyakov Trust, Stalinsgol' Combine, on an experimental model of a new coal combine (the "Donbass"). Designed by Donets Branch of "Giproglezmasht" and constructed by Engineers A. D. Sukach

58/49793

USSR/Mining (Contd)

Jun 49

M. F. Gorbukov, and V. N. Khorin. Intended for mechanizing extraction of soft coal in slanting veins, 0.8 - 1.6 meters wide. Claims problem of mechanizing difficult coal-digging operations can be solved by applying mechanized industrial processes. Gives illustrations of the combine's operation.

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KHORIN, V. N.

V. N. Khorin and A. D. Sukach

"Donbass" "The Coal Combine 'Donbass'" (Ugol'nyy Kombayn) Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951
242 p. illus., Diagr., Tables

F A

31. CONTROL AND ADJUSTMENT OF CUTTING UNIT OF DONBASS COMBINE (COAL-CUTTER). Kherin, V. N. (Ugol (Coal), Oct. 1951, 12-18). This machine is the main one in use in the U.S.S.R. for slightly dipping seams 0.8 to 1.5 m deep. It has disc, bar and chain cutters. Scale drawings are included. (L).

BALYKOV, V.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii; GREBTSOV, N.V., laureat Stalinskoy premii; KHORIN, V.N., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

"The KKP-1 combine for high dip coal seams." Mekh.trud.rab. 7 no.6:47
Je '53.

(MLHA 6:6)

(Mining machinery--Bibliography)

KHORIN, V.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii; SUKACH, A.D., laureat Stalinskoy premii; BASHKOV, A.I., redaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhnicheskii redaktor; ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskii redaktor

["Donbass-1" coal cutter-loader; manual for its use, maintenance and service] Ugol'nyi kombain "Donbass-1;" rukovodstvo po ekspluatatsii, ukhodu i obsluzhivaniu. 2-e izd., perer. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 294 p.
(Coal-mining machinery) (MLRA 8:7)

KHORIN, V., inzhener.

"Gorniak" coal mining cutter-loader. Mast. ugl. 3 no. 8:9-11 Ag '54.
(Coal-mining machinery) (MLRA 7:9)

KRASNOSEL'SKIY, M. inzhener; KHORIN, V.N.; SUKACH, A.D.

Practical manual for mechanizers. ("Gorniak Coal Mining Combine."
V.N. Khorin, A.D. Sukach. Reviewed by M. Krasnosel'skii). Mast.
ugl. 3 no.12:25 D'54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Coal mining machinery) (Khorin, V.N.)

KHORIN, V.N.

TOPCHIYEV, A.V., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; KHORIN, V.N., inzhener
laureat Stalinskoy premii; SHCHEPILOVA, Yu.K.

Mechanization of coal haulage in West Germany, England, and Holland.
Mekh.trud.rab. 9 no.4:42-46 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Europe, Western—Coal mining machinery)

KHORIN, V. N.

KHORIN, V. N.: "Investigation and selection of the basic parameters of the ring loader for the 'Donbass' type coal combine." Min Coal Industry USSR. Academy of the Coal Industry. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

30: Knizhnays Letopis' No. 22, 1956

TOPCHYEV, A.V., prof., obshchiy red.; GRIDIN, A.D., inzh., red.;
KLORIK'YAN, S.Kh., inzh., red.; KHORIN, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk,
red.; BARANOVSKIY, F.I., otv.red.; D'YAKOVA, G.B., red.
izd-va; ALADOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Mechanization in coal mines] Mekhanizatsia na ugol'nykh
shakhtakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 464 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Coal mining machinery)

KHORIN, V.N.

ALEKSANDROV, B.F., inzh.; BALYKOV, V.M., inzh.; BARANOVSKIY, F.I., inzh.;
 BOGUTSKIY, N.V., inzh.; BUN'KO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent;
 VAVILOV, V.V., inzh.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk;
 GRIGOR'YEV, L.Ya., inzh.; GRIDIN, A.D., inzh.; ZARMAN, L.N., inzh.;
 KOVALEV, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,
 dotsent; KUSNITSYN, G.I., inzh.; LATYSHEV, A.F., inzh.; LEYBOV,
 R.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; LEYTES, Z.M., inzh.; LISITSYN, A.A.,
 inzh.; LOKHANIN, K.A., inzh.; LYUBIMOV, B.N., inzh.; MASHKEVICH,
 K.S., inzh.; MALKHAS'YAN, R.V.; MILOSERDIN, M.M., inzh.; MITNIK,
 V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHEYEV, Yu.A., inzh.; PARAMONOV, V.I.,
 inzh.; ROMANOVSKIY, Yu.G., inzh.; RUBINOVICH, Ye.Ye., inzh.;
 SAMOYL'YUK, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMEKHOV, V.K., inzh.; SMOLDY-
 REV, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SNAGIN, V.T., inzh.; SNAGOVSKIY,
 Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEYGIN, L.M., inzh.; FRENKEL', B.B., inzh.;
 FURMAN, A.A., inzh.; KHORIN, V.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; CHET-
 VEROV, B.M., inzh.; CHUGUNIKHIN, S.I., inzh.; SHELKOVNIKOV, V.N.,
 inzh.; SHIRYAYEV, B.M., inzh.; SHISHKIN, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk;
 SHPIL'BERG, I.L., inzh.; SHORIN, V.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk;
 SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHURIS, N.A., inzh.; TERPIGOREV,
 A.M., glavnyy red.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., otv.red.toma; LIVSHITS, I.I.,
 zamestitel' otv.red.; ABRAMOV, V.I., red.; LADYGIN, A.M., red.;
 MOROZOV, R.N., red.; OZERNOY, M.I., red.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O.,
 red.; FAYBISOVICH, I.L., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., inzh., red.;

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSANDROV, B.F.---(continued) Card 2.

BELYAYEV, V.S., inzh., red.; BUKHANOVA, L.I., inzh., red.; VLASOV,
V.M., inzh., red.; GLADILIN, L.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.;
GREBTSOV, N.V., inzh., red.; GRECHISHKIN, F.G., inzh., red.; GON-
CHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GUDALOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.
nauk, red.; IGNATOV, N.N., inzh., red.; LOMAKIN, S.M., dotsent, kand.
tekhn.nauk, red.; MARTYNOV, M.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
POVOLOTSKIY, I.A., inzh., red.; SVETLICHNYY, P.L., inzh., red.; SAL'-
TSEVICH, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SPERANTOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.
nauk, red.; SHETLER, G.A., inzh., red.; ABARBARCHUK, F.I., red.izd-va;
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